

CLASSIFICATION

SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 14 April 1952

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS. 6
(LISTED BELOW)

**SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.**

25X1

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Weapons of the Polish Army

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DATE OF
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REFERENCE COPY

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Attached hereto are the following drawings of weapons of the Polish Army:

Attachment 1: CKM (Ciezkki Karabin Maszynowy, Heavy Machine Gun)
(Maxime Model). (1 page)

Attachment 2: Hand grenades of the Polish Army. (2 pages)

Attachment 3: "TT" Pistol, caliber 7.62. (1 page)

Attachment 4: The PPSz Pistolet, Pulomiot, Szpagin) Automatic Pistol M1943, caliber 7.62 and the PPS (Small automatic pistol with folded stock, M1943, caliber 7.62. (2 pages)

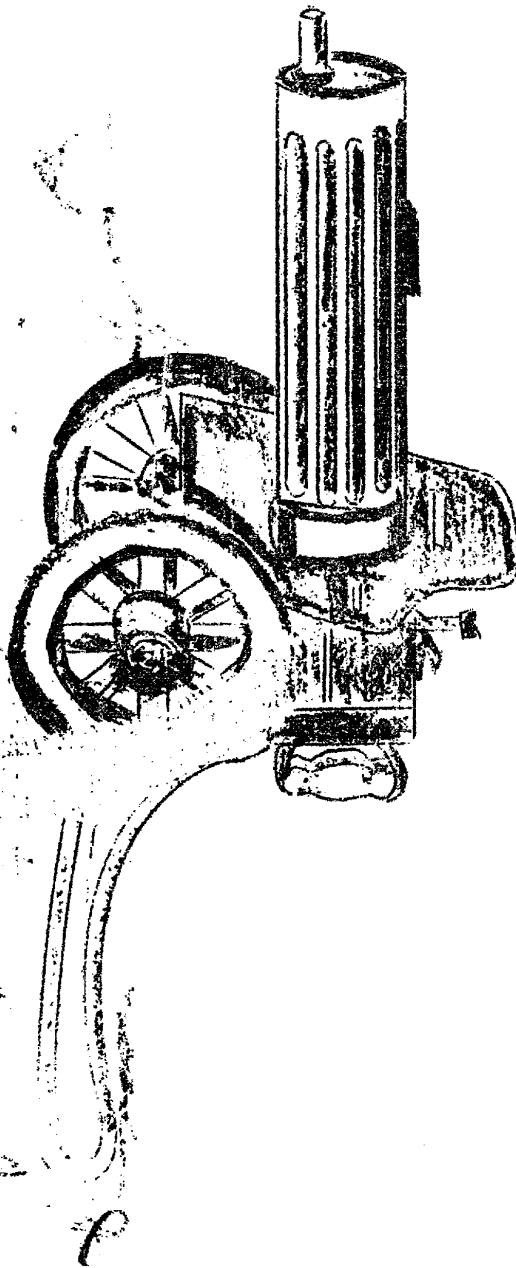
Attachment 5: The KB M1891/30, caliber 7.62; KBK M1938/4, caliber 7.62; and the KB (Karabine Bojowy, Combat rifle (Soviet Model).
(2 pages)

Attachment 6: RKM (Reczny Karbin Maszynowy, Hand Machine Gun)
Dekhtarev (Dichtiarowa) Soviet Model, Caliber 7.62.
(2 pages)

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION								
ARMY	-	AIR	X	FBI									
OBT / Weapons Ex													



(1) C. K. M. Cieżki Karabin Maszynowy (Makim)

(2) Kaliber 7.62 (3) Typ sowiecki

(1) CM (Cieży Karabin Maszynowy, Very Machine Gun) (British Model)

(2) Kaliber 7.62

(3) Soviet Type

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Attachment 2

Gronaty Ręczne Wojska Polskiego

dziwołajace ze zwłoką od 3-4 sek. Wzr. Sowiecki.

(Tand grenades of the Polish Army, bursts after a delay of 3 - 4 seconds. Soviet model.)

(7) Ręczny F-4 (Otryl)

(1) Ręczny Granat

Ręczny F-4

Waga 400 gramów

Ø 50 mm

(3)

Obornny Granat

Ręczny RG-42

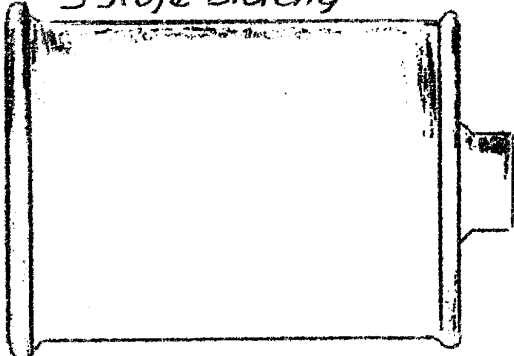
Waga 700 gram.

(6) Zapalnik

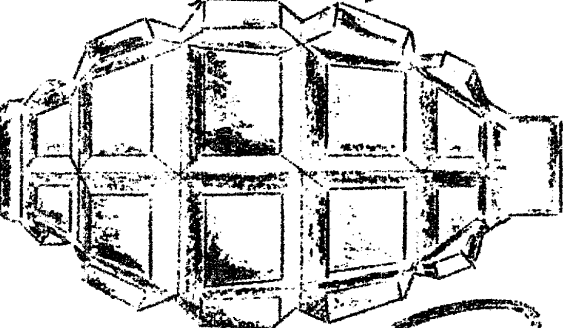
Uniwersalny

(2)

3 Stoje Blachy

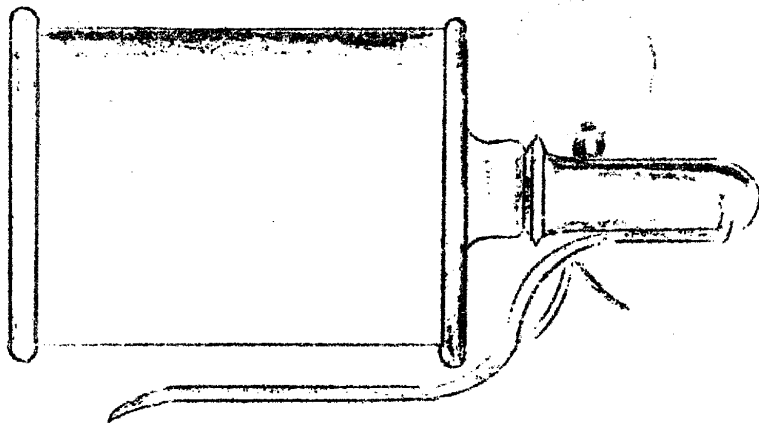
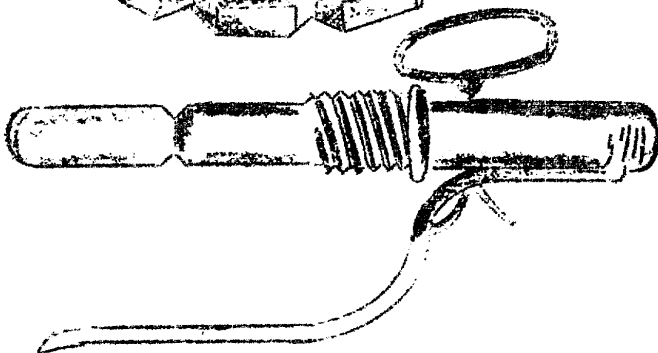


(4) Żelazny Nacynany



(5) Ø 50 mm

Ø 200 mm



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Hand Grenades of the Polish Army, bursts after a delay of 3 - 4 seconds.
Soviet model

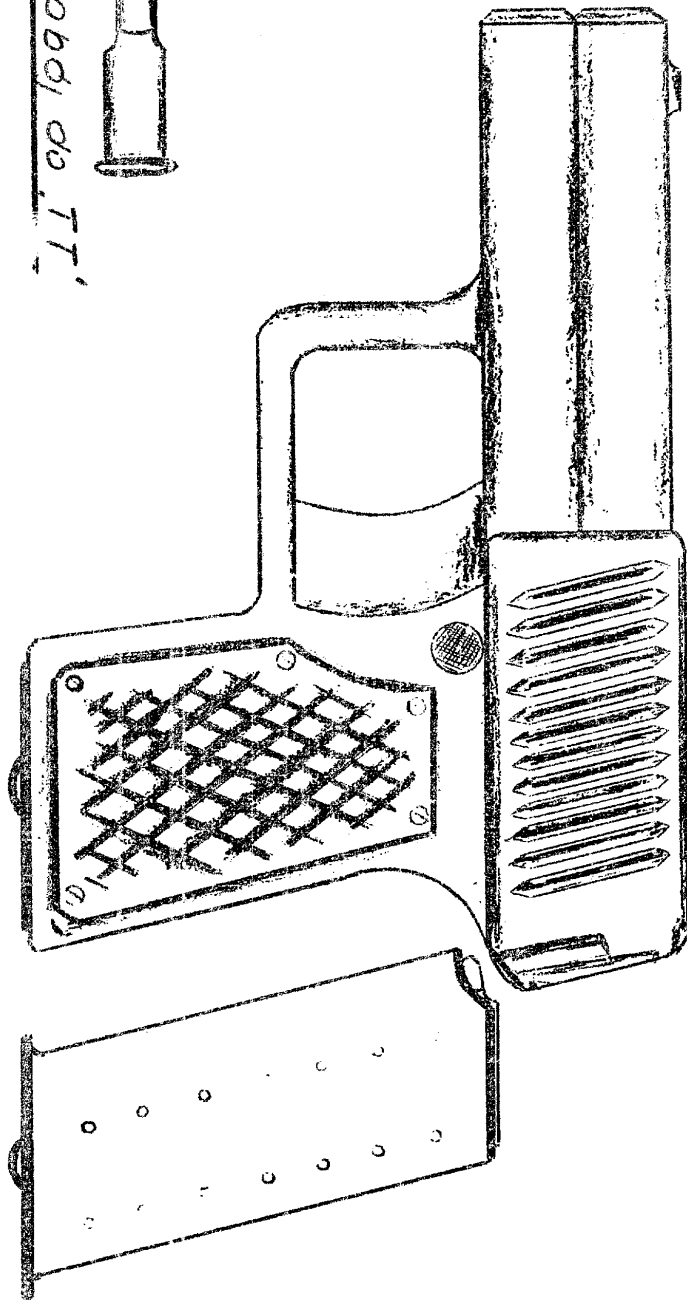
Legend:

1. Offensive hand grenade F-1. Weight 400 grams; kills within 5 meters; wounds within 20 meters.
2. Three-layer plate (sic).
3. Defensive hand grenade. RG - 42. Weight 700 grams.
4. Fragmentation iron.
5. Kills within 50 meters; wounds within 200 meters.
6. Universal fuse.
7. Offensive hand grenade F-1 (live).

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Pistol 'TT' caliber 7.62
('TT' Pistol, caliber 7.62)



(1) Nobody do 'TT'

to us, same as PPS, PPSa

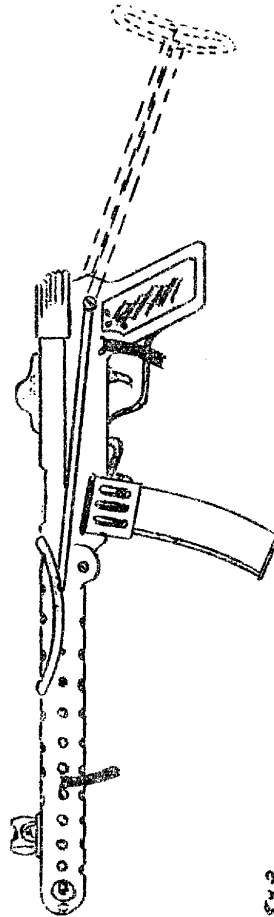
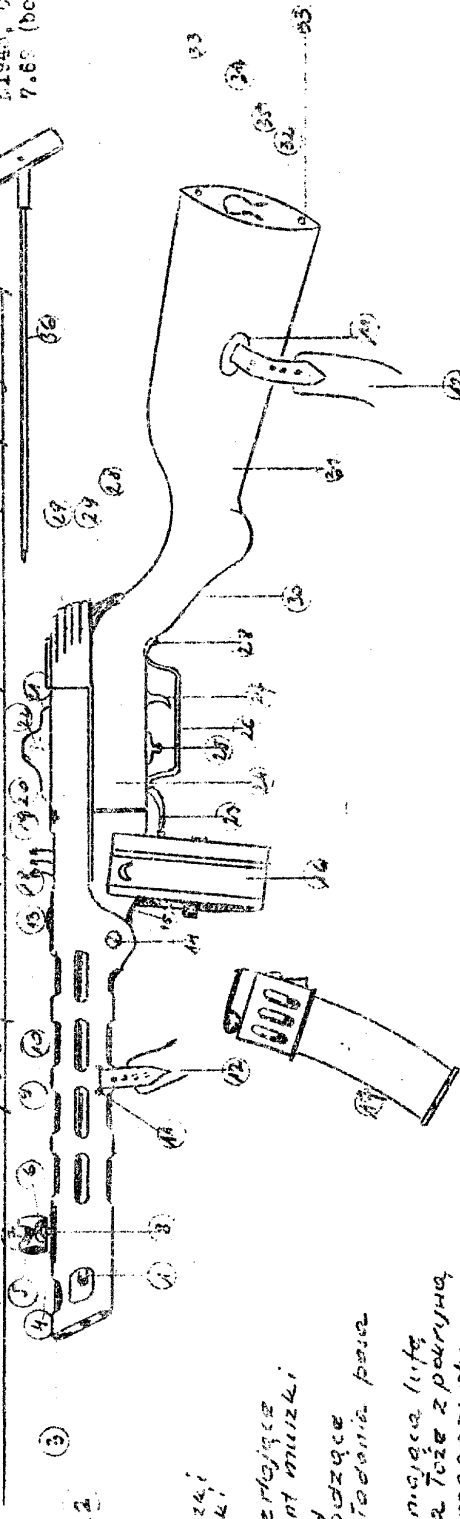
(2) Continue for the "TT" which is the same as for the PPS and PPSa.

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P.P.S-za Pistolet Automotyczny
(The PPS (Pistolet, Automatyczny) Automatic Pistol M1943,
Caliber 7.62 (above) and the TPS (Small automatic pistol with
folded stock,
M1943, Caliber
7.62 (below))

Wzór 1943 Kaliber 7.62 (P.P.S-za Pistolet, Automatyczny)



P.P.S. Moty Pistolet Automotyczny (składowy)

Wzór 1943 Kaliber 7.62

- 1 Lufa - Wylot
- 2 Wylot pocisku
- 3 Kompresor
- 4 Pociągowa miska
- 5 Ochrona miska
- 6 Miska
- 7 Ochrona nasierowca
- 8 Regulacja - gwint miska
- 9 Chłodnica Lufy
- 10 Ociepla chłodząca
- 11 Miejsce do zabetowania pasa
- 12 Pas
- 13 Śruba przemieszczająca lufę
- 14 Śruba łącząca też z pancerem
- 15 Szereg do magazynku
- 16 Magazynek okrągły
- 17 Magazynek prosty
- 18 Ociepla wylotu lufy
- 19 Rok i Numer P.P.S-za Tablica
- 20 Rebrzyca
- 21 Ochrona celownika
- 22 Celownik ruchomy
- 23 Zatrzaśnik magazynka
- 24 Toż
- 25 Regulacja ognia
- 26 Ochrona regulacyjna i zryba spustowego
- 27 Ręczny spustowy
- 28 Śruba łącząca tylna
- 29 Zatrzaśnik pokrywki i amortyzator
- 30 Śruba
- 31 Lufa
- 32 Trzemeł kolby
- 33 Śruby trzemeł kolby
- 34 Wierzełko schowka
- 35 Sprężyna pierzka
- 36 Wycior składowy

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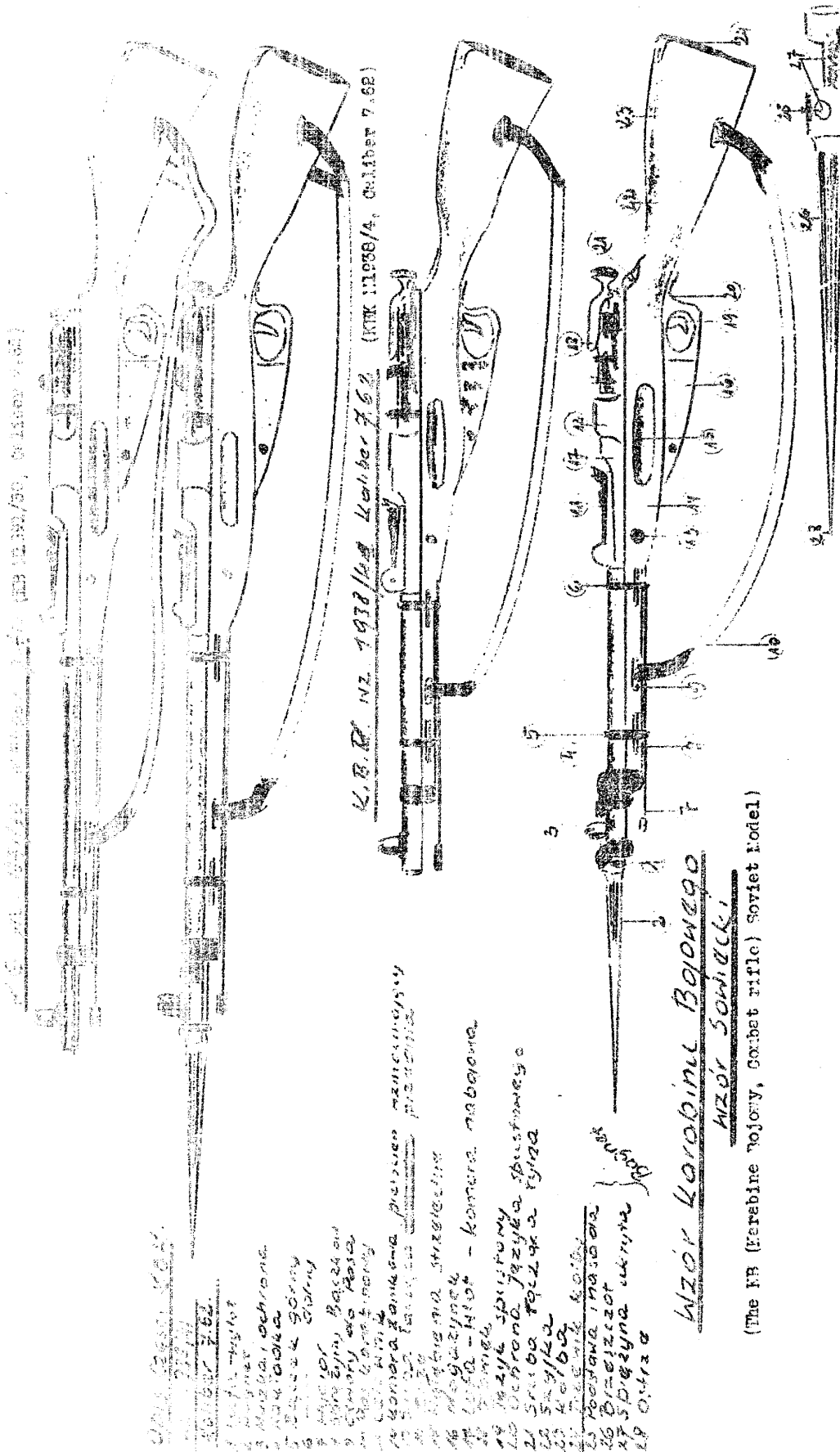
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Attachment A

Key for the M1943 Automatic Pistol Parts:

1. Barrel - muzzle
2. Projectile outlet
3. Recoil mechanism ? (Kompressor)
4. Front sight base
5. Front sight cover
6. Front sight
7. Opening
8. Regulator, front sight locking nut
9. Jacket
10. Air cooling jacket
11. Upper sling attachment
12. Sling
13. Fore grip screw
14. Screw connecting gun carriage with jacket.
15. Magazine jaw
16. Magazine drum
17. Box magazine
18. Ejection opening
19. Year and factory number on the PFSz
20. Cover
21. Rear sight cover
22. Movable sight
23. Magazine catch
24. Stock
25. Firing regulator
26. Trigger guard
27. Trigger
28. Stock screw
29. Protecting cover latch and shock absorber
30. Stock grip
31. Butt

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REF ID: A66666
1 of 1



Wzór Karabinu Białego

Wzór Sowiecki

(The KB (Carbine) model, Soviet rifle) Soviet Model

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Attachment 5

-2-

Key for the list of KBK M1918/41 Parts:

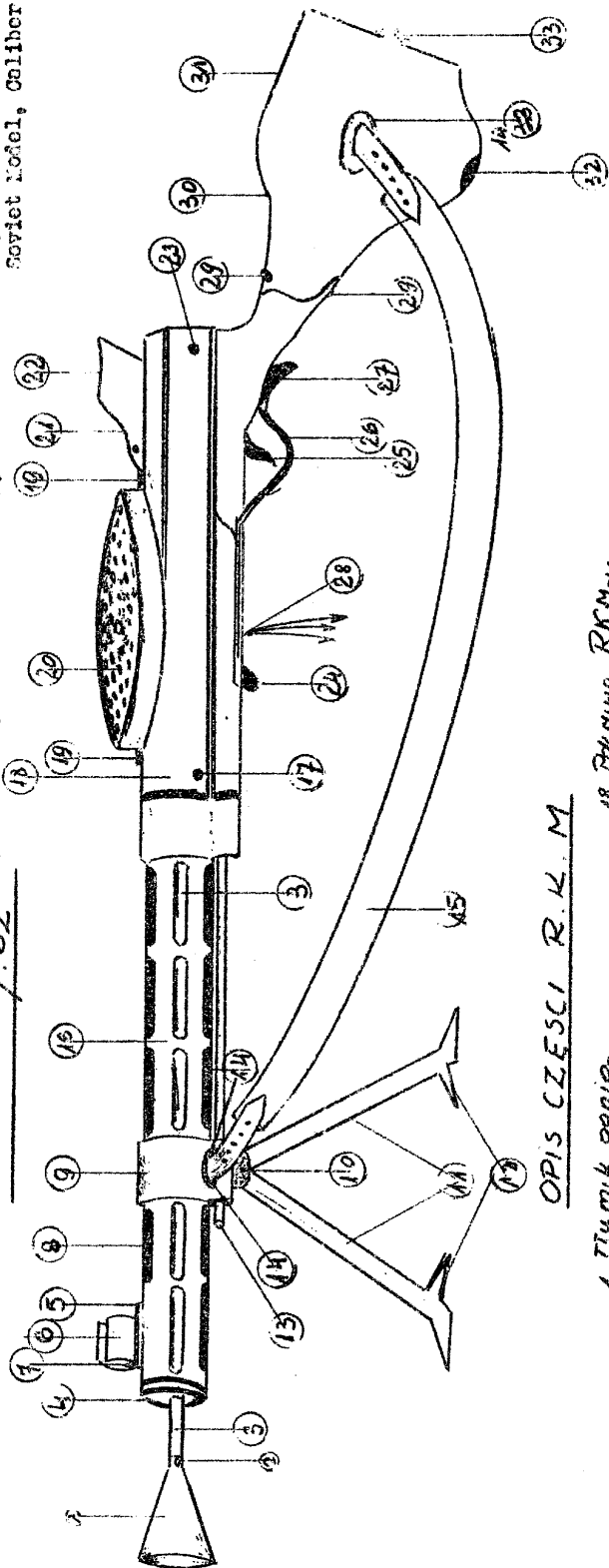
1. Barrel - muzzle
2. Bayonet
3. Front sight and front sight cover
4. Fore arm
5. Upper band
6. Lower band
7. Cleaning rod
8. Band springs
9. Upper sling swivel
10. Gun sling
11. Rear sight
12. Locking chamber, reinforcing cover
13. Front connecting screw
14. Stock
15. Firing depression grip
16. Magazine
17. Barrel firing chamber
18. Bolt
19. Trigger
20. Trigger guard
21. Rear connecting screw
22. Stock grip
23. Butt
24. Butt plate
25. Base and insert)
26. Blade)
27. Hidden spring)
28. Point)

Bayonet

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R.K.M. Ręczny Karabin Moźdzynowy (Dichtsiarowa Typ Sowietcki)
 Kaliber 7.62 (RKM) (Ręczny Karabin Moźdzynowy, Hand Machine Gun), Deklariacy (niechciarowa)
 Soviet Model, Caliber 7.62



OPIS CZĘŚCI R.K.M.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Tłumik ognia. | 18. Półmowa RKM-u |
| 2. Mechanizm deklucji do zmiany lufy | 19. Zaczepisk magazynku |
| 3. Lufa | 20. Magazynek (tobiz) |
| 4. Pierścień wzmacniający | 21. Celownik |
| 5. Podstawa muszki | 22. Ochrona celownika |
| 6. Ochrona muszki | 23. Śrubka łącząca pokrywę z kolbą |
| 7. Muszka | 24. Rama zamkowa i zamok |
| 8. Otwory chłodnicy lufy | 25. Język spustowy |
| 9. Chłodnica | 26. Ochrona języka spustowego |
| 10. Śrubka łącząca Tarczą chwytu | 27. Regulacja ognia |
| 11. NOGI R.K.M-u | 28. Hvizu + tutek |
| 12. Ostróg (podstawy noża RKM-u) | 29. Śrubka łącząca kolbę |
| 13. Kielich gazowy (podzusznik) | 30. Szypka |
| 14. Spyt do pasu | 31. Kolba |
| 15. Pas | 32. Otwór do umocowania przy nożnym, niezaklepiu |
| 16. Chłodnica lufy | 33. Otwór do rozłożenia z otworem |
| 17. Zaczepisk lufy | |

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Attachment 6



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Key for the list of RKM parts:

1. Flash guard
2. Barrel changing key notch
3. Barrel
4. Reinforcing ring
5. Front sight base
6. Front sight guard
7. Front sight
8. Jacket cooling vent
9. Saddle
10. Pinion (saddle connecting screw)
11. RKM bipod legs
12. Bipod skid shoes
13. Gas cylinder, recoil booster
14. Upper sling attachment
15. Sling
16. Barrel cooling jacket
17. Catch
18. RKM cover
19. Magazine catch
20. Drum magazine
21. Rear sight
22. Rear sight cover
23. Stock screw, connecting cover and stock
24. Arm lock and bolt
25. Trigger
26. Trigger guard
27. Firing regulator
28. Cartridge ejector
29. Stock screw
30. Stock grip
31. Butt
32. Opening for night firing attachment
33. Opening for cleaning equipment

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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 14 April 1952

SUBJECT Sketches of KBW and Military Installations

NO. OF PAGES 1

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Attached hereto are the following sketches of KBW and military installations:

Attachment 1: The Barracks and KBW Officers School at Legnica of the [redacted] (2 pages) 25X1

Attachment 2: The Lodz KBW Barracks at 39 - 41 Zeligowskiego Street. (2 pages)

Attachment 3: The Barracks of the 11th KBW Regiment Military [redacted] (for 1950). (2 pages) 25X1

Attachment 4: Buildings of Military [redacted] Gora Kalwaria, near Warsaw. (2 pages) 25X1

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Class. Changed To: TS S	
Auth: 11-9-78	
Date: 11-9-78	

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STATE	X	X	NAVY	X	X	NSRB													
ARMY	X	X	AIR	X	X	FBI													

Attachment A



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 Attachment 1

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Legend:

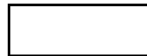
1. Gardens and fields
2. KSW military area - entrance forbidden - KSW Officers School
3. Sentries
4. Pond for discarding rubbish and sweepings (trash)
5. Obstacle course
6. Soviet athletic field
7. Soviet store
8. Soviet living quarters
9. Officers' club
10. Dwelling houses for Polish officers
11. KSW sport field
12. Dwelling houses
13. Automobile garage
14. Gunsmiths - carpenter's shop
15. Intelligence information
16. Medical staff and leadership school
17. Mess hall and kitchen
18. 1st and 2nd Company
19. Sentry
20. Guardhouse
21. Food storehouse
22. Lecture halls
23. Staff of educational director
24. Assembly grounds of the KSW Officers Schools at Legnica
25. Review stand
26. 3rd, 4th, and 5th Company
27. 6th Political Company
28. Drill field
29. KSW swimming pool
30. Horse stables and fodder
31. Gymnasium
32. Lecture halls
33. Garage for trucks
34. Blacksmith
35. Barracks, Administrative Company, lecture halls
36. Gasoline
37. Quartermaster storehouse
38. Ammunition dump for light arms and heavy cannons
39. Soviet military airfield
40. Air Force Staff and Soviet Air force barracks

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(10)
Dziwice Towarowy Łódź - Kalisz

(The Lodz KPA
Barracks at
39 - 41
Zeligowskiego
Street)

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Attachment 2



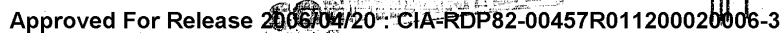
25X1

-2-

Legend:

1. Old KBW barracks
2. Guardhouse
3. Barracks
4. Newly constructed buildings with 55,000 cubic meters in cubature
5. Gymnasium
6. Newly planned buildings
7. Target range
8. Concrete wall 2 meters high
9. Drill field
10. Freight station on the Lodz - Kaliska line
11. Note: The same type barracks are under construction in Lublin and Krakow.
12. 22 Lipca (22 July) Street
13. Generala Zeligowskiego Street

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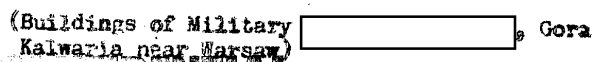


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41.



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Attachment 4

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Legend:

1. Military proving grounds
2. Exit to city
3. Sentry
4. Officers' house
5. Officers' house (three-story)
6. Theatrical, lecture, motion picture and orchestra hall
7. Church
8. The City of Gora Kalwaris
9. Chapel
10. Narrow-gauge railroad station
11. Arms storehouse
12. Two-story staff building
13. Block of one-story barracks
14. Automobile garage
15. Block of three-story barracks
16. Block of school barracks for KBN non-commissioned officers
17. Assembly grounds
18. Garage for automobiles, tanks, and light cannons
19. Rifle platoon
20. Gasoline station
21. Guardhouse
22. Special KBN battalion
23. Barracks and tailor's shop
24. Tank, motorcycle, and automobile garage
25. Ammunition dump
26. Quartermaster Corps, physician, warehouses
27. Target range
28. Gasoline

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REPORT NO.

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 7 May 1952

SUBJECT The Sluzba Poisce (SP)

NO. OF PAGES 12

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Creation of the SP organization and the financing agencies:

1. The SP (Sluzba Polscze-Service for Poland) organization came into being 25 February 1948 on the motion of the Communist Party and the ZMP (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskie-Union of Polish Youth) in Poland. After the Sejm approved the bill, a law was passed on universal military training, physical training, and vocational training (Dziennik Ustaw, Number 12, 12 March 1948).
 2. From its inception to the present time, the SP organization, which is officially self-governing, has been financed by the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, and is officially directly under its jurisdiction. The SP officials are directly responsible to the Presidium for its management and activities. The true controlling organs, however, are the PZPR (Polska Zjednoczona Partja Robotnicza - United Polish Workers Party) and the Communist ZMP (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej - Union of Polish Youth).
- 1945 - 1947:
3. After the war, volunteer organizations patterned after the prewar PW (Przysposobienie Wojskowe - Military Preparation) and the WF (Wychowanie Fizyczne - Physical Training) began forming throughout Poland. At this time the PW was not controlled by either the PPR (Polska Partia Robotnicza - Polish Workers' Party) or the ZWM (Zwiazek Walki Mlodych - Union of Young Fighters); it consisted for the most part of young people who did not belong to any party. During this period, in fact, the PW was unofficially anti-Communist.
 4. In 1946 the government and the Party began to take more notice of the PW activities, particularly since the Communist youth unions were making no progress. The government resolved to nationalize the PW organization in 1947.

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No Change In Class.

☐ Declassified

1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 26

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION			
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI					

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1947 to January 1948:

5. By a decree issued in 1947, the PW became the PRW (Przysposobienie Rolniczo-Wojskowe - Agricultural and Military Preparation). The chief initiator of this transformation was Jan Dab-Kociol, Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform, who wanted to utilize the mass of organized PW youth as a farm labor force. At that time membership in the PRW was not compulsory, and after the PW became officially the PRW with emphasis on collective farm labor, Poland's youth began to drop out of the PRW in droves.

February 1948:

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6. After the law of 25 February 1948 and the creation of the SP, SP Commands were organized in every poviat and wojewod city and in all the ~~townships~~ (gmina). The first SP work brigade was formed in April 1948. To spur the reluctant youth to work in the brigades, each member, regardless of his value, received free shoes, a uniform, and underwear, all of which were UNRRA material. Had it not been for the UNRRA footwear, the creation of the SP brigades in 1948 would probably have been impossible, but the distribution of clothes and footwear attracted the Polish youth into brigades. Beginning in 1948, SP commanders and instructors received salaries.

21 July 1948:

7. All the Communist youth organizations were incorporated into one organization, the ZMP (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej-Union of Polish Youth). The ZMP tried to take over the SP, but at first failed; many members of the Council of Ministers at that time were PPS (Polska Partia Socjalistyczna - Polish Socialist Party) adherents and PPR (Polska Partia Robotnicza - Polish Workers' Party) opponents.(1)
8. The unification of the PPS and PPR into one party, the PZPR (Polska Zjednoczona Partja Robotnicza - United Polish Workers Party), caused many changes in Poland and in the SP. On the recommendation of the PZPR, the SP organization was placed under the care and control of the ZMP, although the SP was still independent with its own illustrated weeklies and dailies, and its chief officers remained largely the same, opposing the ZMP.

February 1950:

9. After innumerable complaints by the ZMP against the SP, a great purge took place in the SP. The majority of the wojewod and poviat commanders were arrested or relieved, along with all prewar officers, and were replaced by politruks and young officers of the present Polish Army called into the SP service.

March 1950:

10. In the beginning of March 1950 all SP Divisions held conferences which resembled the political trials, the accused confessing to non-conformism, after which the SP was under the strict control of the ZMP and PZPR. The former SP dailies and periodicals were replaced by purely Communist periodicals.
11. In the beginning of May 1950 a secret order was issued by the Chief SP Command in Warsaw to all the SP units, instructing them to choose trusted members of the ZMP for the central course for inspectors in political indoctrination and for the central course for poviat commanders.(2) This order was issued because Rokossowski demanded the return of army officers, of whom about 1,000 had been assigned to the SP after the SP purge.

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July - August 1950:

12. The SP commands were staffed by the newly indoctrinated commanders.(2) But ninety percent of the new commanders were veterans from 23 to 26 years of age, and they could not reconcile themselves to the ZMP and the inefficiency with which it supervised and controlled the SP. Thus, although some of these new commanders belonged to the ZMP, the struggle between the ZMP and the SP broke out anew.

Salaries in the SP:

13. There are two categories of workers in the SP; civilian and military personnel. SP personnel are considered government workers and their salaries are divided into 10 groups. Poviats commanders and instructors, who receive in addition about 50 to 200 zloty a month as operating expenses plus a service allowance of around 100 zloty monthly, are in Groups IV through VIII; township (gmina) commanders and instructors, who receive an additional service allowance of 440 zloty monthly, are in Groups VIII to X. The group monthly salaries are as follows:

Group IV:	500 zloty
Group V:	450 zloty
Group VI:	410 zloty
Group VII:	380 zloty
Group VIII:	350 zloty (for poviat commanders and instructors) 380 zloty (for township (gmina) commanders and instructors)
Group IX:	350 zloty
Group X:	320 zloty

14. The personnel in the poviat commands received larger salaries because of larger expenses. A poviat commander receives between 710 to 750 zloty per month including a 100 zloty service allowance and a 200 zloty operating expense allowance. After deducting the various dues and donations he has about 600 zloty left in take-home pay. The assistant commander (politrak) receives the same salary as the poviat commander, but his operating expense allowance is less. All section directors receive a service allowance of 100 zloty and operating expenses of 60 zloty. A clerk receives only a service allowance of 60 zloty per month. The working conditions in the poviat commands are tolerable since the work is light. In the SP vojevod commands the salaries are somewhat higher, ranging from 500 to 800 zloty per month according to the position occupied. Salaries in the chief SP Command in Warsaw range from 500 to 1,500 zloty per month.

15. The average age of ZMP officials is only about 20 but the salary is higher than that of an SP official, which fact causes further dissension. The ZMP township (gmina) officials receive from 500 to 600 zloty, the poviat officials up to 1,000 zloty, the vojevod officials up to 1,800 zloty and the officials in the chief administration up to 2,000 zloty per month.

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Hiring personnel for service in the SP:

16. A poviat commander may, with the approval of the vojevod command, hire only a chauffeur and a messenger without the further approval of the PZPR and ZMP. Applicants for employment in the SP must belong to the Party or be members of the ZMP. Applications for employment in the SP must be approved by the personnel department, the poviat PZPR Executive Committee, and the ZMP Presidium. The procedure takes about one month. Lately there has been a great shortage of instructors in the SP, caused by low salary and the great demands made of them. Another reason for the shortages is the recruitment of SP instructors by the PZPR, national councils, ZMP, Militia, security organs, collective farms and cooperatives, for positions in their own organizations on the grounds that they are giving these persons "social advancement".

SP Administrative Force:

17. The SP administrative force is very large.(3) There are about 350 poviat seats, and cities with the status of a poviat, all of which have either poviat or local commands. Each poviat command employs 15 workers. Every SP poviat command heads about 20 rural townships (gmina). Every township has three office workers, or in some smaller localities only two. Every poviat therefore employs at least 50 SP municipal workers. The vojevod commands each employ about 100 office workers and the chief SP Command employs at least 500 people. Besides permanent workers, the SP hires temporary instructors for the regular brigades. Each SP brigade, which consists of about 600 persons, employs about 60 workers (sic).(4)
18. Salaried SP employees amount approximately to 33,350 persons drawing about 18,130,000 zloty monthly. Additional poviat expenses amount to about another 175,000 zloty a month, so that total SP monthly expenses over and above salaries are estimated at another 18,305,000 zloty. White-collar workers are hired for the following SP Divisions; listed also are the approximate number of employees and the approximate costs in salaries:

a. Chief Command of the SP organization

Total number of workers:	about 500 persons
Salary range:	700 to 1,500 zloty per month
The average monthly salary:	1,000 zloty
Total salaries:	500,000 zloty per month

b. SP Vojevod Commands (19 commands employing about 100 each)

Total number of workers:	1,900
Salary range:	600 to 1,200 zloty per month
Average monthly salary:	800 zloty
Total salaries:	1,520,000 zloty

c. SP Poviat Commands (350 poviat and local(miejska) commands employing about 15 each)

Total number of workers:	5,250 persons
Salary range:	about 450 to 700 zloty per month
Average salary:	600 zloty
Total salaries	3,150,000 zloty

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d. SP Township (gmina) Commands (about 7,000 commands employing two to three each)

Total number of workers: about 17,500 persons
 Salary range: 350 to 450 zloty
 Average monthly salary: 400 zloty
 Total salaries: 7,000,000 zloty

e. SP Factory Groups

Total number of workers: about 1,500
 Monthly salary: 400 zloty
 Total salaries: 600,000

f. Regular SP Brigades (about 105 brigades employing a staff of about 60 each)(5)

Total number of workers: 6,300 persons
 Monthly salary: 800 zloty
 Total salaries: 5,040,000 zloty

g. Annual Volunteer Brigades (ZMP)

Total number of persons employed
 in these brigades: 300
 Monthly salary: 800 zloty
 Total salaries: 240,000 zloty

h. Training Courses and Training Centers

Total number employed at these centers: 100
 Total salaries: 800,000 zloty

Training in an SP group:

19. There are various categories of SP groups, namely; the rural group, the urban group, the factory group, the school group and miscellaneous groups such as the postal, railroad, and institutional groups. The rural and urban SP groups have their winter training period from September to April. There are four meetings a month of from three to five hours each. From May to September there are only two meetings a week(sic). July and August are vacation months with no training, during which period only social work activities are carried on.
20. The school groups get SP instruction twice a week from 2 to 4 hours, or 16 to 20 (sic) hours per month. Factory SP groups meet twice a month for a total of 10 hours per month. Only about 25 to 30 percent of the SP male draftees (called junaks) in rural areas take part in the training. In the cities the percentage is still smaller. Only in schools in which SP membership is obligatory, and where the SP courses are counted as regular school subjects, is attendance 100 percent.

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21. The training program of the SP organizations includes the following:

- a. Political indoctrination(6)
- b. Military training (6)
 - 1) Riflemen field training
 - 2) Chemical warfare training
 - 3) Marksmanship
 - 4) General squad operations
 - 5) Sapper training
 - 6) Fencing and bayonet training (only for men)
 - 7) Drill and handling weapons according to new regulations
 - 8) Terrain evaluation
 - 9) Military regulation
 - 10) Guard duty
- c. Physical training
- d. Health education
- e. PR training (for rural groups only)
- f. Social club or reading room operation
- g. Obstacle course training
- h. Public works

Training Equipment (arms):

22. Typical of the SP Poviat Command equipment is the following; these figures are not static, however, as the amount of equipment varies according to arms training programs.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| a. Mauser type rifles (with worn bores, not fit for use): | 110 pieces |
| b. Mosin type rifles (fit for combat): | 35 pieces |
| c. Sport rifles for training (new): | 15 pieces |
| d. Practice grenades, Models RG-41 and F-1 (offensive defense type): | 300 pieces |
| e. Live ammunition for Mosin rifles: | 3,000 rounds |
| f. Live ammunition for sport rifles: | 2,000 rounds |

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SP schools and courses:

23. There are special centers for junaks where, among many others, courses in glider training, motor vehicle training, navigation, military airplane engines and first aid (Polish Red Cross) are given. The schools to which the SP sends the youth are called the PSPP (Panstwowe Szkoly Przynsposobienia Przemuslowego - State Industrial Training Schools). To PSPP there is often added another letter which is the first letter of the specialization of the school. (7) These schools, which are invariably situated near factories and state enterprises, have the following specialized sections:
- a. Coal
 - b. Metals mining
 - c. Textiles
 - d. Ceramics
 - e. Metallurgy
 - f. Glass making
 - g. Weaving
 - h. Wood
 - i. River works
 - j. Building
 - k. Engineering
 - l. Garment (light fancy work)
 - m. Stone Cutting
 - n. Leather
24. Youths between the years of 17 and 21 inclusive are sent to these courses, although some are as young as 16 years old. The courses last from six months to two years. During the summer the youths are sent for two months to PW courses (sic). Junaks who distinguish themselves during the training period are sent immediately to officers' schools where the knowledge and skill acquired at the PW courses is further developed. Politically indoctrinated junaks are also chosen to serve in such institutions as the UB, KBW, MO, and WOP (Frontier Guards). Farm youths are especially recruited for these courses.

Public works in the SP organization:

25. Not only is political and military indoctrination given in the SP, but every junak and junaczka (female SP draftee) is obliged to perform a certain amount of public work during the year. The number of days for such work is specified by law, and since 1950 it amounts to 8 days for school groups, 14 days for the rural groups, and 11 days for the local groups to be performed between March and November, or in times of emergency such as floods or heavy snows. A working day consists of six hours on the job; transportation time is not recognized.

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The factory groups, however, are exempt. Prior to 1950, 34 days work a year were required by law, but since this norm was rarely fulfilled it was reduced to the above quotas. Actually, the total number of days which the SP youths work during the year amounts to about 30 days, inasmuch as they are required to perform additional "voluntary" labor, for which they receive no reward; they must, furthermore, supply their own clothes, food, and often their own tools.

26. The work performed by the junaks in the brigades of the SP is extremely diversified; it includes, construction of protective river embankments, homes, highway, road, ship, port, dock and railroad car construction, cleaning away rubble and sorting bricks, draining the terrain, helping in cutting down trees and in constructing express highways, working in the mines and quarries, helping (sic) on state buildings, construction of military projects, and temporary work on collective farms and state farms.

27. There are at present about 101 SP organizations (sic) in Poland. Recently they have also been creating brigades of women. At present five women's brigades exist in the SP organization. The following type units are sent out:

- a. Operational brigades (regulars; male and female)
- b. Annual ZMP brigades (male)
- c. Above-quota brigades (male)
- d. Harvesting companies (male and female)
- e. Upturning (sic) companies (male)
- f. Vocational training companies (male and female)
- g. Vocational training brigades (male and female).

28. Description of individual units:

- a. Operational brigades are used for all types of work anywhere in Poland. They are the largest units and contain from 800 to 1,000 junaks.(4) One brigade consists of from four to six junak companies.
- b. Annual ZMP brigades are used exclusively for state and Party purpose and secret projects. These brigades consist of ZMP volunteers and youth belonging to the Party. Their length of service lasts one year. These brigades are used in considerable numbers in the construction of the city of Nowa Huta. Furthermore, these brigades work in ammunition and defense plants, foundries and coal mines. A large number of junaks desert from these brigades because of the terrible working conditions. They are supervised by politruks who drive them to work as if they were prisoners of war or criminals. They have to wear Communist attire (red neckties).
- c. Above-quota brigades are units which are similar to the operational brigades. They differ in that the above-quota brigades remain in one place as long as is necessary to complete a project, although no longer than four to five months.
- d. Harvesting companies are sent to collective farms and state farms to help during the harvest season. These companies are formed for the three to four weeks of the harvest season on the recommendation of the Party, which also assigns these companies to the areas which they are to aid. The majority of youths in these companies is female. A company, consisting of 144 individuals, has three female platoons (108 girls) and one male platoon (36 boys).

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- e. Upturning companies are created in the autumn for the purpose of aiding in digging up potatoes, beets, and similar vegetables. State agricultural farms and collective farms (producers' cooperatives) request such companies for the most part, especially those which cannot handle the problem of collecting their crops alone. Since these companies work in the late autumn, often in cold and inclement weather, they consist exclusively of males.
- f. Vocational training companies offer the junak the possibility of learning various trades. The choice of vocation depends on the junak. The length of instruction and actual practice lasts six months. If a particular junak after this period desires to remain and work in the trade chosen by him, he signs a contract and is transferred to the vocational training brigades. Here he works as an experienced worker, receiving a higher salary. A candidate applying for a vocational training company is very carefully investigated by the ZMP, the Party, and the UB to prevent members of the prewar intelligentsia or kulak class from joining. Special recruiting commissions lately have been appointed to investigate candidates for vocational training companies. Some from among the many trades taught are as follows:

- 1) Land drainage
- 2) Ship construction(8)
- 3) Riveting (ship riveting)
- 4) Construction of ships' hulls
- 5) Welding (ship welding)
- 6) Ship hydraulics
- 7) Rigging-in reinforced concrete construction
- 8) Bricklaying
- 9) Cement mixing
- 10) Ship carpentry (cabinet making)
- 11) Ship mechanics.

In the female companies vocational training is given in the following fields:

- 1) Weaving
- 2) Textiles
- 3) Work in the glass works
- 4) Ceramics.

SP Medical Commission and Registration:

29. Upon completion of his 18th year, when the male youth becomes eligible for brigade service, he is summoned to the poviat headquarters to appear before an SP Qualification and Registration Commission; failure to appear results in fine or arrest. The junak's health and fitness for SP service is determined and the information is filed (see Attachment I). This commission is always

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organized by the national council through its military office. Upon completion of the investigation by the commission, the junaks receive a medical certificate of SP registration, of which there are three types:

- a. White - fit for SP brigade service
 - b. Green - deferred for one year from SP brigade service
 - c. Rose - exempt from SP brigade service.
30. Depending upon the junak's capabilities, he will be assigned by the SP commander to one of the five following branches:
- a. Work brigades
 - b. Preliminary military motor vehicle training (PWMot - Przysposobienie Wojskowo-motoryzacyjne)
 - c. Preliminary military aviation training (PWlot - Przysposobienie Wojskowo-lotnicze)
 - d. Preliminary naval training (PWMar - Przysposobienie Wojskowomarynarskie)
 - e. Preliminary tank training (PWpau - Przysposobienie Wojskowopancerne).
31. The politruks and the recruiting sections of the SP poviat commands draw up a list of junaks who have been assigned to the brigades. Five copies of the list are made, a copy of which is sent to the UB, to the PZPR, to the ZMP, and to the SP vojevod command; the fifth copy is kept for their own files. If a junak does not have a clean record with the UB, is politically suspicious, or belongs to the unreliable category, he is dropped at the last minute without actually being told the reason for the exemption. The junak is summoned to appear for service by the SP poviat command. Platoons, squads, and companies are formed at the assembly point, which is usually an athletic field near the railroad station. The junaks are transported to various points in Poland in freight or cattle cars after a propaganda campaign emphasizing the merits of the SP brigades and the large number of volunteers. In the brigades the junaks receive clothing, food, and quarters either in American military tents or in barracks.
- Length of service and work in the SP:
32. Service and work in the SP continues from the end of the 16th year until the time one is called into the army, which means up to 21 years of age. The SP law, furthermore, provides that, "in case of need or necessity", males who have not performed their basic military service are subject to training and work in the SP up to the end of their 30th year; some have already been called to act as SP cadres. Special battalions are formed which are then sent to work in the coal mines and in quarries.(9)
33. Normal brigade service occurs over a period of three years in two-month stretches divided into three periods; Period I is May-June, Period II is July-August, Period III is September-October. Thus, a junak works for the state without salary for a total of six months. The female age limits and service in the SP are the same as for males. However, the SP laws provide that women who are married at the time they are due to serve in the SP are automatically exempt from service; unmarried women with children are likewise exempt.

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Disciplinary Measures in the SP:

34. In the law concerning the SP organization, special regulations, specifically Articles 64 and 65, govern penalties. These regulations provide that the junaks and junaczkas who oppose the SP, avoid performance of duties, take no part in the training, do not attend meetings, and do not participate in public work may be punished by the SP local or poviats commands for negligence by arrest or fine, or both. Imprisonment may be as long as three months, the fine as high as 1,500 zloty.
35. The SP command submits recommendations for punishment to the Presidium of the local National Council (only in poviats and administratively independent cities). The Office for Penal Administration prepares the recommendations and forwards it to the court which studies the matter and pronounces the punishment. A fine may be changed to imprisonment. The court summons is issued about eight or ten months after the recommendation has been submitted, by which time the junak has often improved so much that he cannot be punished without injuring the purpose of discipline. Thus the case is often withdrawn and forgotten.

Documentation in the SP organization:

36. The basic identification document of the workers in the SP organization is the service identity card. However, the SP worker also has a union card which is called a Związek Zawodowy Pracowników Instytucji Wojskowych Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Trade Union of Workers in Military Institutions of the Polish Republic).
- a. The junaks possess the following documents:
- 1) Certificate of initial registration in the SP organization.
 - 2) Certificate of registration from the Registration Approval Commission (medical).
 - 3) Junak SP identity card.
- b. The junaczkas possess only the following documents:
- 1) Certificate of initial registration in the SP.
 - 2) Junaczka SP identity.

Deferred are the ill and physically handicapped, and sole supporters of families; also militia reservists, and UB, MO, ZWP, or PZPR employees are deferred. Not all the junaczkas possess the second identity card mentioned. Female candidates for the SP also are not given an examination by the SP Medical Commission. When girls are called to service in the brigades, a medical examination is given by the Państwowe Ośrodki Zdrowia (State Health Centers).

Document and correspondence classification:

37. Documents and correspondence in the SP are handled in a strictly military fashion and are unclassified, or classified secret or top secret. Unclassified correspondence and documents are sent through the regular postal service as in the army, and kept at the SP command. Secret and top secret correspondence is sent through the intermediary of the UB.(10) Secret and top secret documents are prepared in duplicate and the copies are, in the lower commands, kept by the UB or the militia. The wojewod commands, on the other hand, have special, secret offices with safes and locked cabinets to protect secret documents.

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- 25X1 (1) [] Comment: General Marian Spychalski, then First Vice Minister of National Defense, opposed in vain the demands of the Party and the ZMP to make the SP a political organization controlled by the ZMP, and in 1949 was replaced by Brigadier General Edward Ochab.
- 25X1 (2) [] Comment: This was previously reported [] 25X1
[]
- 25X1 (3) [] Comment: [] the total number of office workers of the Party, the security officials, the Militia, the SP, ZMP, LK (Liga Kobiet - League of Women), ZHP (Zwiazek Harcerstwa Polskiego - Union of Polish Scouts), ZSL (Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe - United Peasant Party), SD (Stronnictwo Demokratyczne - Democratic Party), cooperatives, and all social and political organizations constitutes about 50 percent of the workers of Poland.
- 25X1 (4) [] Comment: It has previously been reported that SP brigades varied from 800 to 1000 youths.
- 25X1 (5) [] Comment: Each year the total number of brigades increases.
- 25X1 (6) [] Comment: It has been previously reported that political lectures of one to one and one-half hour's duration are given two to three times a week. It has also been reported that military instruction consists of infantry training and rifle drill.
- 25X1 (7) [] Comment: For example, PSPP-W represents Panstwowa Szkola Przynsposobienia Przemyslowego, Dzialu Weglowego - State Industrial Training School, Coal Section).
- 25X1 (8) [] Comment: During 1951, especially strong emphasis was placed on ship construction training. A considerable number of youths were sent to the Szczecin and Gdansk shipyards. The companies and brigades of vocational training are important since they constitute the preparatory cadres of skilled workers. Practically all the youths are to replace the workers who are not considered entirely reliable.
- 25X1 (9) [] Comment: It is not uncommon that such persons over 21, forced to perform their military service in SP brigades, serve two years or more for as little as 30 zloty monthly. [] Comment: A previous report states that sometimes no salary at all is paid, despite extravagant initial promises.)
- 25X1 (10) [] Comment: Utilizing the UB for transmittal of classified documents is common to other Polish agencies as well, such as the ZMP, the CP and the MD.

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ATTACHMENT I

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The SP Qualification and Registration Commission card on each 18 year old junak includes the following information:

Name

Father's first name and mother's first and maiden name.

Date of birth

Place of birth

Place of residence

Profession

Place of study or work

Party affiliations and organization

Property (number of hectares, number of farm animals, size of farm buildings, and other pertinent questions)

Education

Dates and place of foreign residence

Facility in foreign languages

Length of brigade service

Fingerprints

Comments from the SP brigades

Service record of the junak

Notes on court sentences

Promotions, regards, and commendations

Number and type of SP awards during service

Information roster number

Name of the commission

Name of the unit

Date and place of meeting held by the Commission

Weight

Height

Chest measurement

General fitness for SP service

Medical fitness for SP service

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ATTACHMENT I

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SP service of work assignment

Signatures of the members of the commission, in the following order:

- 1) Chairman of the Commission (who is also Chairman of the National Council)
- 2) Assistant chairman of the Commission (who is an SP poviat commander)
- 3) Member of the Commission (who is a delegate of the PZPR Committee)
- 4) Member of the Commission (who is Chairman of the ZMP)
- 5) Member of the Commission (who is a physician from the Medical Center)
- 6) Member of the Commission (who is Manager of the Military Office of the National Council)

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